timore (life sciences research); Shady Grove Life Sciences Center in Montgomery County (biomedical and life sciences research); and University of Maryland Science and Technology Center in Prince George's County, future site of the federal Defense Department's Supercomputer Research Center (hub of U.S. efforts to build a fifth-generation computer). Also significant are the Applied Physics Laboratory in Columbia and the Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore, both affiliated with The Johns Hopkins University.

By 1989, manufacturing ranked 4th after services, trade, and government, with 10% of total employment. The largest concentration in Maryland is found in Dorchester County, where manufacturing employs 39.9% of the workforce and constitutes 42% of the payroll. Within manufacturing, high tech manufacturing makes up nearly one-third of the industry and grew by 11% from 1980 to 1987 while total manufacturing declined. Manufacture of communications equipment accounted for 40% of high tech manufacturing and is concentrated in Anne Arundel County.

Economic Growth Rate, 1980-88

Maryland	٠												+22.8%
U.S													+16.8%

Average Weekly Wage 1980	1988
Maryland\$267	\$432 (+61.8%)
U.S\$276	

Per Capita Personal Income

	1988	1989
Maryland	\$19,639	\$21,013 (+7.00%)
U.S	\$16,513	\$17,596 (+6.56%)

Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1988

Allegany \$12,904	Harford \$19,094
Anne Arundel \$20,323	Howard \$26,526
Baltimore City\$15,307	Kent \$17,367
Baltimore County\$20,418	Montgomery \$27,831
Calvert	Prince George's \$17,813
Caroline \$13,425	Queen Anne's \$18,874
Carroll \$19,252	St. Mary's \$15,194
Cecil \$15,756	Somerset \$12,343
Charles	Talbot \$23,202
Dorchester \$14,962	Washington \$14,693
Frederick\$17,861	Wicomico \$14,742
Garrett \$11,731	Worcester \$15,419

MANUFACTURES, 1987

Total value added in 1987 by manufactures was \$14,020.0 million (up 17.7% from 1985).

Most Important Manufactures:

Food & kindred products \$1,977.0 million Instruments & related products . \$1,857.2 million Printing & Publishing \$1,558.8 million Chemicals & allied products . . . \$1,544.3 million

LARGEST PRIVATE EMPLOYERS, 1989

- Giant Foods
- 2) Westinghouse Electric Corp.
- 3) Marriott Corp.
- 4) Johns Hopkins University & Hospital
- 5) C & P Telephone Co.
- 6) IBM Corp.
- 7) Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.
- 8) Bethlehem Steel Co.
- 9) Ames Department Stores
- 10) May Department Stores

PORT OF BALTIMORE, 1989

The Port of Baltimore has a vital role in Maryland's economic development, generating almost \$1.9 billion in economic benefits and thousands of jobs. Closer to the Midwest than any other East Coast port, and within an overnight drive of one-third of the nation's population, the Port serves over 60 ocean carriers making nearly 2,500 annual port visits. Foreign waterborne commerce increased in 1989 to 30,983,363 short tons worth a record \$18.4 billion. The Port's container capacity recently has been increased 50% by the opening of the new Seagirt Marine Terminal, a 265-acre automated cargo handling center.

Chief Exports: coal, corn, soybeans, lignite and coal coke, and petroleum, fuel oils, and asphalt. The Port leads the nation in overseas exports of automobiles and trucks. The World Trade Center in Baltimore, headquarters for the Port, serves as the center of international commerce for the region.

Chief Imports: Baltimore is a major port of entry for imported automobiles and small trucks with 478,770 short tons moving through the Port in 1989. Other chief imports are iron ore, petroleum and petroleum products, gypsum, sugar, cement, bauxite, salt, crude mineral substances, fertilizer and fertilizer materials, coal, and ferroalloys.

employed (96.3%) 2,430,000 unemployed (3.7%) 93,000
Employed in Agriculture (1.2%) 26,000
Employed in Manufacturing (9.6%) 209,000 durable goods
Employed in Government (18.9%) 410,700 local 181,200 state 94,700 federal 134,800

Employed in Private Sector Nonr	nanufacturing
Industry (70.3%)	1,528,000
services	591,400